



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 10, 2004

Mr. Brad Norton
Assistant City Attorney
Law Department
City of Austin
P. O. Box 1088
Austin, Texas 78767-8845

OR2004-3786

Dear Mr. Norton:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 201201.

The City of Austin (the "city") received a request for certain certified payroll records. You claim that the requested information is not public information that is subject to the Public Information Act (the "Act"). In the alternative, you claim that the requested information, or portions thereof, is excepted from disclosure pursuant to sections 552.101, 552.110, and 552.116 of the Government Code. We have considered your arguments and have reviewed the submitted information.

We note that the Act applies only to public information. See Gov't Code §§ 552.021, .221. Section 552.002(a) of the Act defines "public information" as information "collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with transaction of official business: (1) by a governmental body; or (2) for a governmental body and the governmental body owns the information or has a right of access to it." Gov't Code § 552.002(a). Thus, information requested of a governmental body is subject to the Act even if the governmental body does not physically possess the information, if the information is collected, assembled, or maintained for a governmental body and the governmental body owns the information or has a right of access to the information.

You state that the requestor seeks information regarding certified payroll records of a contractor that is engaged in work on a public works project. Chapter 2258 of the

Government Code is applicable to prevailing wage rates for public works projects. Section 2258.021(a) provides that workers, laborers, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the state or a political subdivision of the state shall be paid “[n]ot less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the work is performed[.]” Gov’t Code § 2258.021(a). Section 2258.024 requires the contractor and each subcontractor to keep a record of the name and occupation of each worker and the actual per diem wages paid to each worker employed on the project. *See id.* § 2258.024(a). Section 2258.024 also provides that this record “shall be open at all reasonable hours to inspection by the officers and agents of the public body.” *Id.* § 2258.024(b); *see also id.* § 2258.058 (criminal penalty for violation of Gov’t Code § 2258.024).

You indicate that the requested information is maintained by the contractor, and not for the city, but instead pursuant to the contractor’s statutory obligations under chapter 2258 of the Government Code. You also indicate that the requested information is not kept by the contractor as an agent of the city. Based on your representations and our review of the submitted information, we find that the requested payroll records do not constitute information that is “collected, assembled, or maintained . . . by” the city for purposes of section 552.002(a)(1) of the Government Code. Likewise, we find that the contractor in this instance does not prepare the requested payroll records as the agent of the city. Instead, the contractor does so in the performance of its own statutory duties under section 2258.024 of the Government Code. Accordingly, we conclude that the requested payroll records are not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor in response to this ruling.¹ *See also* Open Records Decision No. 558 (1990) (information subject to chapter 552 of Government Code, even though not in governmental body’s physical custody, where third party prepared information on governmental body’s behalf and makes it available to governmental body).

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov’t Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the

¹ Because we find that the requested information is not subject to the Act, we need not address the city’s claimed exceptions to disclosure.

governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).


If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Ronald J. Bounds
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

RJB/krl

Ref: ID# 201201

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Michael Murphy
IBEW Local Union 520
4818 E. Ben White Blvd. #300
Austin, Texas 78741
(w/o enclosures)



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 10, 2004

Mr. Ignacio Perez
Assistant City Attorney
City of McAllen
P.O. Box 220
McAllen, Texas 78505-0200

OR2004-3789

Dear Mr. Perez:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 201220.

The City of McAllen (the "city") received a request for information regarding a named business in McAllen. You claim that portions of the requested information are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses information protected by section 58.001 of the Occupations Code.¹ Section 58.001 provides as follows:

The social security number of an applicant for or holder of a license, certificate of registration, or other legal authorization issued by a licensing agency to practice in a specific occupation or profession that is provided to the licensing agency is confidential and not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code.

¹Section 56.001 of the Occupations Code was renumbered as section 58.001 of the Occupations Code by the Act of May 20, 2003, 78th Leg., R.S., ch. 1275, § 2(112), 2003 Tex. Gen. Laws 4140, 4146.

Occ. Code § 58.001. The submitted information consists of applications for alcoholic beverage licenses issued by the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (the “commission”). Section 58.001 protects the social security numbers of applicants for licenses provided to the licensing agency. The city obtained the submitted information from the applicant, not the commission. The city is not a licensing agency that issues such licenses; therefore, the social security numbers in the submitted information are not confidential under section 58.001.

We note that a social security number may be confidential under the 1990 amendments to the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I). *See* Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). These amendments make confidential social security numbers and related records that are obtained and maintained by a state agency or political subdivision of the state pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. *See id.* We have no basis for concluding that any of the social security numbers in the submitted information are confidential under section 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I), and therefore excepted from public disclosure under section 552.101 on the basis of that federal provision. We caution, however, that section 552.352 of the Public Information Act imposes criminal penalties for the release of confidential information.

You assert that the Texas driver’s license numbers found within the submitted information are excepted under section 552.130. Section 552.130 provides in relevant part:

(a) Information is excepted from the requirement of Section 552.021 if the information relates to:

- (1) a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit issued by an agency of this state; [or]
- (2) a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state[.]

Therefore, the Texas driver’s license numbers found within the submitted documents, which you have marked, must be withheld under section 552.130.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov’t Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days.

Id. § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).


If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/seg

Ref: ID# 201220

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Alida Hernandez
McAllen Historical Business Development Foundation
4311 North 10th Street, Suite C
McAllen, Texas 78501
(w/o enclosures)



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 10, 2004

Ms. Elaine S. Hengen
Assistant City Attorney
City of El Paso
2 Civic Center Plaza, 9th Floor
El Paso, Texas 79901

OR2004-3790

Dear Ms. Hengen:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 201230.

The City of El Paso Police Department (the "department") received a request for a specified incident report involving a sexual assault. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses common law privacy and excepts from disclosure private facts about an individual. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). Information is excepted from required public disclosure by a common law right of privacy if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d 668.

Generally only the information that either identifies or tends to identify a victim of sexual assault or other sex-related offense may be withheld under common law privacy. *See Open Records Decision No. 393* (1983). However, a governmental body is required to withhold an entire report when identifying information is inextricably intertwined with other releasable information or when the requestor knows the identity of the alleged victim. *See Open*

Records Decision No. 339 (1982); *see also Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (identity of witnesses to and victims of sexual harassment was highly intimate or embarrassing information and public did not have a legitimate interest in such information); Open Records Decision No. 440 (1986) (detailed descriptions of serious sexual offenses must be withheld). The requestor in this case knows the identity of the alleged victim. We believe that, in this instance, withholding only identifying information from the requestor would not preserve the victim's common law right to privacy. We conclude, therefore, that the department must withhold the entire offense report pursuant to section 552.101. Because our ruling on this issue is dispositive, we do not address the department's remaining arguments.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

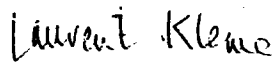
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Lauren E. Kleine
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LEK/seg

Ref: ID# 201230

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. I.R. Sanchez
2001 Montana Avenue
El Paso, Texas 79903-3418
(w/o enclosures)



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 10, 2004

Mr. David M. Berman
Nichols, Jackson, Dillard, Hagar & Smith, L.L.P.
500 North Akard, Suite 1800
Dallas, Texas 75201

OR2004-3791

Dear Mr. Berman:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 201260.

The City of Duncanville (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for the following information: (1) the personnel file of a named city manager, (2) the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and resumes of every other candidate who applied for, or was solicited by the City Council, for the city manager position prior to the named individual's employment, (3) any notes or tapes of any executive session wherein the City Council discussed the requirements/qualifications for the city manager position, and their basis for hiring the named individual, (4) any note, memoranda, or other written electronic data which sets forth the signature authority and the expenditure limit imposed on the named individual by the City Council, (5) any note, memoranda, or other written or electronic data limiting, expanding, or setting forth the ability, or lack thereof, for the named individual to authorize the filing of litigation on behalf of the city without prior approval of the City Council, and (6) any expense reports for travel incurred by the named individual in traveling to any country outside the United States on behalf of the city. You state that some responsive information has been or will be released to the requestor. You claim that the remaining requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.024, 552.101, and 552.130 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.²

¹ Although you claim that portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.024, we note that section 552.117 of the Government Code is the applicable exception to disclosure to claim for this type of information. Accordingly, we address your claim regarding section 552.024 under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code.

² The city submitted records with some of the information blacked out. In the future, the city must submit an unredacted copy of the information in order for this office to properly review the information. See Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302.

You state that there "is no tape recording" responsive to item three of the request. *See Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986) (governmental body not required to disclose information that did not exist at time request was received). However, you state that the city does have a certified agenda of an executive session that is responsive to the request. Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision," and encompasses information protected by statute. Section 551.104(c) of the Government Code provides that "[t]he certified agenda or tape of a closed meeting is available for public inspection and copying *only under a court order* issued under Subsection (b)(3)." (emphasis added). Thus, such information cannot be released to a member of the public in response to an open records request. *See* Open Records Decision No. 495 (1988). Therefore, the city must withhold the responsive certified agenda of the closed meeting pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 551.104(c) of the Government Code.

We note that the submitted documents include W-4 forms. Federal tax return information is confidential under section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6103(a). The term "return information" includes "the nature, source, or amount of income" of a taxpayer. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6103(b)(2). Our office has specifically held that a governmental body must withhold a Form W-4 in its entirety. Open Records Decision No. 600 at 9 (1992). Therefore, the city must withhold the submitted W-4 forms under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103 of title 26 of the United States Code.

Also, the submitted information includes an Employment Eligibility Verification, Form I-9, governed by section 1324a of title 8 of the United States Code. This statute provides that a Form I-9 "may not be used for purposes other than for enforcement of this chapter" and for enforcement of other federal statutes governing crime and criminal investigations. 8 U.S.C. § 1324a(b)(5); *see* 8 C.F.R. § 274a.2(b)(4). Release of this document under the Public Information Act (the "Act") would be "for purposes other than for enforcement" of the referenced federal statutes. Accordingly, we conclude that the submitted Form I-9 may be released only in compliance with the federal laws and regulations governing the employment verification system.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the common-law right to privacy, which protects information if it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 683-85 (Tex. 1976). This office has found that personal financial information not related to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally protected by common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (public employee's withholding allowance certificate, designation of beneficiary of employee's retirement benefits, direct

deposit authorization, and employee's decisions regarding voluntary benefits programs, among others, are protected under common-law privacy), 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history protected under common-law privacy), 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). This office has also ruled, however, that the public has a legitimate interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (information revealing that employee participates in group insurance plan funded partly or wholly by governmental body is not excepted from disclosure). We have marked personal financial information in the submitted documents that is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure the home address and telephone number, social security number, and family member information of a current or former employee of a governmental body who requests that this information be kept confidential under section 552.024. Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Thus, information may only be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of a current or former employee of the city who requested confidentiality for the information under section 552.024 prior to the date of the city's receipt of the request for information. The city may not withhold information under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of a current or former employee who did not make a timely election under section 552.024 to keep the information confidential.

You assert, and provide documentation showing, that the employee whose personnel file is the subject of this request elected prior to the city's receipt of this request not to permit access to his home address, home telephone number, social security number, or information that reveals whether the employee has family members. Thus, you must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code.³ We note that section 552.117 does not encompass an employee's birth date.

Finally, you argue that a portion of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.130 of the Government Code. Section 552.130(a) excepts from disclosure information that relates to: "(1) a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state; (2) a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state; or (3) a personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or a local agency authorized to issue an identification document." Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1)-(3). Thus, the city must withhold the Texas driver's license information we have marked pursuant to section 552.130 of the Government Code.

³ As our ruling on this information is dispositive, we do not address your claims under the Social Security Act for the submitted social security numbers.

In summary, the city must withhold the responsive certified agenda of the closed meeting pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 551.104(c) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the W-4 forms under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103 of title 26 of the United States Code. The Form I-9 may be released only in compliance with the federal laws and regulations governing the employment verification system. Finally, the city must withhold the information that we have marked pursuant to sections 552.101 in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy, 552.117(a)(1), and 552.130 of the Government Code. To the extent that the city has not already done so, it must release the remaining submitted information to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Debbie K. Lee
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

DKL/seg

Ref: ID# 201260

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Stacey Alfonso
1214 Ridgerock Lane
Duncanville, Texas 75116
(w/o enclosures)



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 10, 2004

Mr. G. Chadwick Weaver
First Assistant City Attorney
City of Midland
P.O. Box 1152
Midland, Texas 79702-1152

OR2004-3792

Dear Mr. Weaver:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 201202.

The Midland Police Department (the "department") received a request for offense report number 0402170054. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate that the requested information relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication. You indicate that offense report number 0402170054 pertains to a case that concluded in a final result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. Therefore, we agree that section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable in this instance.

We note, however that basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.108. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Such basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle Publishing Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). See Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976)

(summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Thus, with the exception of basic information, you may withhold the requested information from disclosure pursuant to section 552.108(a)(2).¹ We note that you have the discretion to release all or part of the remaining information that is not otherwise confidential by law. Gov't Code § 552.007.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be

¹ Based on this finding, we need not reach your claim under section 552.108(b) of the Government Code.

sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



David R. Saldivar
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

DRS/seg

Ref: ID# 201202

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Ms. Stacey Marie Jackson
1604 English Drive
Midland, Texas 79701
(w/o enclosures)



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 10, 2004

Mr. Stephen L. Enders
Director
West Texas Community Supervision and Corrections Department
800 East Overland, Suite 100
El Paso, Texas 79901

OR2004-3793

Dear Mr. Enders:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 201131.

The West Texas Community Supervision and Corrections Department (the "department") received a request for "any and all records pertaining to: [a named probationer], including, but not limited to all medical records." You claim that the information at issue, as records of the judiciary, is not subject to the Public Information Act (the "Act"). We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

The Act generally requires the disclosure of information maintained by a "governmental body." However, while the Act's definition of a "governmental body" is broad, it specifically excludes "the judiciary." See Gov't Code § 552.003(1)(A), (B). In determining whether information falls within the judiciary exclusion to the Act, this office looks to whether the governmental entity at issue maintains the relevant records as an agent of the judiciary in regard to judicial, as opposed to administrative, functions. See Open Records Decision No. 646 at 2-3 (1996) (citing *Benavides v. Lee*, 665 S.W.2d 151 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1983, no writ)). In Open Records Decision No. 646 (1996), this office determined that specific records regarding individuals on probation and subject to the direct supervision of a court that are held by a community supervision and corrections department fall within the Act's judiciary exclusion because such records are held on behalf of the judiciary. Thus, because the department maintains the submitted information on behalf of the judiciary, the

Act is inapplicable to the submitted information. We therefore conclude that the submitted information is not subject to public release under the Act.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge

this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Saldivar', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David R. Saldivar
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

DRS/seg

Ref: ID# 201131

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. John Frazier
Cook, Cutaia & Johnson
2405 Smith Street
Houston, Texas 77006
(w/o enclosures)